THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, April 26, 1811. No. 1273

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

For Sale,

A Tract of land on the Franklin road, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which is a good log cabbin, and about 15 acres cleared and under good fence.

ALSO,

A tract of 100 acres adjoining the above, on which there is a good log cabbin nearly finished and about five acres cleared. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Magnus M. Murray.

April 8, 1811. 3t.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley —A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 25 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bar Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks

M. T. & Co.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to Major George Steward Pittsburgh, are desired to pay off their accounts before the first day of June next Having declined business, takes this method of informing his debtors to pay particular attention to the above date, as it would give him pain to enforce payment

N B Those who have demands against the subscriber, will come with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and call on him at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets.

G. STEWARD.

April 18, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Blank Checks,

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the first day of May, the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough o Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third-street, adjoining lot No. 309 running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning, numbered in the plan of said borough, No 310, on which is erected a two story log house. And also 130 acres of land, situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghegany river, adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points.

Also, one-half of Lot No 12, situate in Elizabeth town, Allegheny county, with its appurtenances, etc. the property of Robert Scot, at the suit of Thomas Bell Patterson, for the use of Conrod Roth.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF *Sh'ff.*

April 6 1811,

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, adjoining the town of New-Philadelphia, state of Ohio. It has between 5 and 6 feet of a fall, and a mill can go constantly except in high water, and is in a flourishing settlement. It will not be sold to any one to keep on hand for a speculation, as the country is in need of a mill. For terms apply to JOHN KNISELY, on the premises, or to

JACOB HUGUS,

Wool and Cotton Card Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1811.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date. —

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

Public Notice is hereby given,

That I have administered to the last will and testament of AGNES IRWIN, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will come forward and discharge their respective accounts, and those having demands against it will please present their accounts for settlement to Lazarus Stewart, Esq. of Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at his place of residence.

DAVID IRWIN.

Pitt township, April 15, 1811.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Mr. Pickering's Address
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. VI.

Fellow Citizens—Mr. Adams having never assigned any specific reason for removing me from office, and the conjectures hitherto formed being insufficient to account for it, the question once more recurs—For what reason was I removed? The answer is not to be expected from Mr. Adams: I am myself constrained to give it.

In the year 1800, Gen. Hamilton published "a letter concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States."—It had relation to the approaching election of a President. Mr. Adams and Mr Jefferson were the rival candidates In that letter, Gen. Hamilton thus noticed the removal of Mr. M'Henry, secretary of war, and of myself, from office. "It happened (said he) at a peculiar juncture, immediately after the unfavourable turn [unfavourable to Mr. Adams] of the state election in New-York, and had much the air of an explosisn of combustible materials which had been long prepared, but which had been kept down by prudential calculations, respecting the effect of an explosion upon the friends of those ministers in the state of New-York. Perhaps, when it was supposed, that nothing could be lost in this quarter, *and that something might be gained elsewhere*, BY AN ATONING SACRIFICE OF THOSE MINISTERS, ESPECIALEY MR. PICKERING, *who had been for some time particularly odious to the opposition party*, it was determined to proceed to extremities." Compare this conjecture of gen. Hamilton with the following details:

The excessive vanity and inordinate ambition of Mr Adams are well known He wished also to enjoy the emoluments as well as the honors of the Presidency, for at least another term of four years.—But by this time, he had made such a developement of his character, so inauspicious to a correct administration of the government, as to have excited disgust in many influential federalists. Hence Mr. Adams's fears, that their support alone would not secure his re-election. What course then should he propose to himself?—"*Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.*"—Some of the leaders of democracy were sounded. They were, or affected to be, willing to lend their aid, *on conditions*: of which one was, *That I should be removed from office.*—This was assented to; and I was removed: but not without some delay; which furnished at least a pretence to these leaders, to disregard the agreement. Not that under existing circumstances they would have favored Mr. Adams's election: He was the dupe of their intrigues By my removal they expected at once to detach from Mr. Adams my particular federal friends, who both for number and respectability, were not to be overlooked. And even in the event of Mr. Adams's re-election by a federal majority, the *resentments* of the democrats would be *gratified*, if their future interests should not be materially *promoted by my dismission.*

Such, fellow-citizens, was the base, the corrupt motive of my removal from office. Without recurring to other proofs, the simple fact that democrats knew, some time before the event, that I was to be dismissed, while federalists were ignorant of it, furnishes the strongest presumptive evidence of the above-mentioned intrigue and cause of my removal. Another corroborating fact may be stated: but the week before, Mr. Adams had told me, that he considered the election of Mr Jefferson to the Presidency as certain —To detach some of his partisans was essential to his own success.

The first information I received of this intrigue, was from the person who gave me the following certificate. Mr. Kimball had been a clerk in the department of state. After quitting the office he went to Savannah, where he now resides. In 1803, being in Massachusetts he came to see me, and gave me the information.—On his way back to Savannah in the autumn of that year, he found me at Washington. The fact he had stated to me occurring, I desired him to make out a certificate of it, and to show it to the gentleman from whom he received the information, and who lived in the district of Columbia. For the present I omit his name, contenting myself with saying he is a gentleman, respectable for his standing in society, and of unblemished reputation. It will be seen too, that Mr. Bowie, whose name will presently appear, confirms the statement in the certificate.

Mr. Kimball's Certificate.

"At a public table, M'Laughlin's Tavern, in Georgetown, July, 1800, I heard ——— say, that some time in May preceding, he was present in a public room, at Annapolis, when Mr. Smith, the present secretary of the navy, made the following declaration: That we (meaning the democratic party) have been sent down (from Philadelphia) to know on what terms we would support Mr. Adams at the next Presidential election. In our answer among other conditions was the dismissal of colonel Pickering from the office of Secretary of State: but he has delayed it till he lost all hopes of his election by the strength of his own party; and now we do not thank him for it.

"I have shewn this statement to Mr. ———, who says if it does not contain the precise words of Mr Smith that it is substantially correct

"Mr. ———, further says, that Mr. Smith said, in the same public manner, that he knew col. Pickering would be dismissed, some time before it took place.

HAZEN KIMBALL.

"*City of Washington, 29th Dec. 1803.*" }

Having learnt that Thomas C. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George's county, Maryland, whom I did not personally know, but who was named to me as "a gentleman of high respectability who had retired from the bar," had a very particular conversation with Robert Smith (Secretary of the Navy in 1803, and now Secretary of State,) on the subject stated in the above certificate; I took the liberty in April, 1800, of addressing a letter to him with a copy of the certificate, His answer is long, containing many observations not necessary to be introduced here. I will extract what has a special bearing on the case.

Extracts of a letter dated April 16, 1810, from Thomas C. Bowie, Esq. to Timothy Pickering.

"I assure you, sir, it will be a source of much gratification if any thing in my power can contribute, in the smallest degree, to the exposure of the gross and palpable delusions which have been so long imposed upon the American people, by the abettors of democracy, in regard to your public character." Then noticing my official publications relative to our rulers and their management of the affairs of the United States, Mr. Bowie says—"In order to impair the effect and universal conviction which they had begun to operate in almost every section of the country, it was soon found necessary to make you the incessant theme of the most base invective and vulgar abuse."—"It is impossible for you, sir, to have any adequate idea of the very ungenerous, and I may say, wicked expedients resorted to by the democrats in relation to this subject."

"I did certainly hear Mr. Secretary Smith make the declaration contained in the certificate of Mr. Kimball. A few days before the account of your dismissal arrived at Annapolis, I repaired thither, attending the general Court, having just commenced the practice of the law: and having studied in Baltimore with Judge Chase and Mr. Martin, I was well acquainted with Mr. Robert Smith and the Baltimore Bar generally, with whom I messed in No. 2, at Wharf's Tavern, altho' then a resident of Prince George's County. One morning while in bed. Mr. Smith remarked, that in a few days the federalists would receive from the seat of government, a piece of intelligence which would both surprise and alarm them. He would not impart what it was, but requested me to *notice* his prediction. When the mail bro't the news of your dismissal, Mr Smith told me that it was *that* to which he alluded; and he supposed I would admit he had some knowledge of

cabinet secrets*—I had understood a short time previous; that Mr. Adams was negotiating with the leading Republican members of the House of Representatives, a coalition which went to secure his $ 25,000 [a year] at the expense of what he himself had deemed the public good, but a little time before: That General Smith and other leading democratic members, were on the eve of Mr. Adams's expected re-election, frequently dining and visiting at his house, and who before that time had never been seen in the habit of either."

I have now, fellow-citizens, unveiled a myter, of iniquity, of which, for near 11 years, very few have had any suspicion, and fewer still a knowledge of the facts. When a man has at one period of his life, distinguished himself by his public services, it is distressing to find and exhibit him as capable of straying from the strait path of integrity and truth; for it tends to excite suspicions and jealousies towards the most upright and inflexibly just. This consideration, and others before suggested, were sufficient to restrain my pen; and no reasons, merely personal, would, in this public manner, have drawn the secret from me. But this apostacy of Mr. Adams, and his open support of men and measures, that were directly opposed to the system of administration which was formed during the Presidency of Washington—which for some time Mr Adams continued to maintain, but which, in the end, he fatally contributed to subvert:—This new course of conduct, in support of a new system of administration which has overwhelmed our country with calamities before unknown—has demanded the present, and still further unfold ing of his character Revenge has no share in it. If that passion had gained an entrance into my breast, it might long since have been gratified. In truth, my resentments were done away. His depravity excited abhorrence, mingled with regret, and his baseness my contempt.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

City of Washington, *March* 2, 1810.

P. S—My journey homeward, and unavoidable delays on the way, will cause a suspension of these addresses; but I shall resume the subject as soon as possible after my return to Massachusetts.

* Mr. Secretary Smith makes so conspicuous a figure in this affair, it may not be amiss to recite one other circumstance recollected by the gentleman referred to in Mr. Kimball's certificate, viz. Mr Smith having stated that the news looked for from Philadelphia "was very important, was wholly unexpected, and will greatly surprise *your party*." What, says Mr. Bowie with surprise are not *you* one of *us?* Mr. Smith replied, "that is as it may be." This reply seems to admit of but one meaning, viz. that Mr. R Smith's openly appearing as a democrat or retaining the garb of federalism, would depend on a political event—*whether Jack or Tom turned up trumps.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 26, 1811.

We understand, that ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq. of Lancaster, has been appointed Commissioner, to determine the boundary between the states of Georgia and North-Carolina.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Reporter, Lexington, (Ken.) dated

"*Greenville, (Mis. Ter.) March* 16

"All the troops belonging to the U. States army, of every description, were ordered about three days ago to get ready and march to Baton Rouge, a part have been some time past stationed at Washington, the place to which these orders were sent by the commander in chief.—I had a conversation with a lieutenant attached thereto, who informed me that his belief was, that East-Florida was the object of the requisition; however, he had no special advice thereof."

The inhabitants of New-Orleans have petitioned the President that a regiment of regular troops may be permanently stationed at that place, on account of the dangers they have to dread from insurrections and invasions.

The Boston Patriot, a democratic paper contains the following article—

"We have nothing recent from England since our last. Mr. Foster the New British minister, is expected in this country in a short time; and in the course of a very few months we *may have arrived* at that point in our negociations where we were three years ago.—From France we have not even Job's comforters—not one of our vessels has escaped to tell us the fate of the rest."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, APRIL 5.

Yesterday we received files of London papers to the 11th ult. brought by the Alert, in the extraordinary passage of 20 days from Liverpool.

GREAT-BRITAIN & AMERICA.

LONDON, *Feb.* 28—Mr. Pinkney will have his audience of leave to-day. The probability is, that all hope of an adjustment with America is at an end; that all the insidious designs of Bonaparte will be accomplished; and that we shall in the spring be involved in a war with this new enemy.—*Morn. Chron.*

If we have war with America, which we can scarcely believe, it will not be our fault; unless, indeed it be a fault not to propitiate the United States by abandoning those principles upon which our greatness, security and independence depend. —*Courier.*

March 1.—Yesterday his Royal Highness the Regent held a court at Carlton House, when Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, took leave, previous to his departure from this country.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Pinkney's return is not in consequence of any unfriendly result of the negociation between the two countries. He leaves a *charge des affaires* to carry on diplomatic correspondence; and Mr. Foster proceeds immediately to America, as our minister. We repeat, that whenever the French decrees are revoked in good faith we will repeal our orders, but not before. Mr. Pinkney now knows those decrees are not *bona fide* repealed; and Mr. Smith the American secretary, in a letter to Gen Turreau has explicitly declared that the decrees were NOT repealed—"the *mode* only, and *not the measure* has undergone an alteration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Whitbread enquired, if it were true, that the negociations with the American minister were broken off, and that the minister was about to leave England, and whither it was the intention of Ministers to advise his Royal Highness to give the house information on the subject:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Percival) in reply said, it was true the American Minister had taken leave:—that the relations betwen the two countries was not broken off;—that a Charge des Affaires was to be left, and that a gentleman had just been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to America. Under these circumstances he should not advise that any papers on the subject be laid before the house.

March 4—Mr. Whitebread rose to request an explanation of repiy made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question of his respecting the negociation with America. He understood the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that the discussions between the two countries had not broken off; but he had understood out of doors, from good authority, that no discussions were now depending, and that the Charge des Affaires was not instructed to continue the discussions. With respect to the correspondence the Ministers might as well publish it for if they did not the American government would long before the arrival of Mr. Foster in America.

Mr. Percival said, he must have been misunderstood by the gentleman, if he thought he had said that the Charge des Affaires would continue the late discussions. This was certainly not the province of a Charge des Affaires; and therefore those discussions were terminated in this country previous to Mr. Pinkney's taking his audience of leave. The discussions were not, however, closed; and the Minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to be entitled to a favourable receptions in America. He doubted the out door information the gentleman had received,

Mr. Whitebread said, his information came circuitously from the American Minister himself.

A letter from a British Officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to lord Wellington:—"The French commander, intended to fire a *feu de joie* on receiving intelligence of the birth of the Imperial issue of the marriage of Napolean and Maria Louisi, sent to acquaint Lord Wellington, "in order", ss the French officer said, "that Lord Wellington should not be alarmed." Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to Marshal Massena, "that *although no fire from the French lines could alarm him*, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probable the first intelligence of the event, upon which the *feu de joie* was to take place would reach *Portugal* from *England*, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp."

An American gentleman authorizes us to state, on information derived from Mr Pinkney himself, "that all the powers of that gentleman have totaly ceased as to entering into any further discussion with the British Government, touching the matter between the two countries."—The Charge des affaires has only power to sign passports, and transact small business.

Ministers we learn have received information of a proposal having been made by Bonaparte to the American Government of a loan to them of 15 sail of the line, in case of war with England.—*Morn. Cron.*

☞ The Courior denies the above.

[*From the N. Y. Gazette, April* 11.]

The fast sailing ship Union, capt. Betts, arrived here yesterday, in 27 days from Liverpool, with dispatches for Government. Our papers are to the 13th ult. dates similar to those per the Alert, arrived at Boston.

The British Government in consequence of the embarrassed state of commerce, have granted to the merchants of Great Baitain, six millions in exchequer bills, redeemable in eighteen months.

Our files of London papers, tho' bro't down to a late date, do not furnish any extraordinary events.

The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have given a definitive answer to certain categorical questions put by the American Minister on the chief points in dispute; the purport of which answer we understand to be, that his Britannic Majesty would not consent to abandon his right to search American vesssels (Merchant ones we presume) for British seamen; nor to alter or modify the existing system of blockade; nor to withdraw the Orders in Council, till the Berlin and Milan Decrees were substantially rescinded.

[*From the Boston Palladium, April* 9.]

FRENCH REFORMATION!

Mr. Miller, of this town who came passenger in the Liverpool-Packet, was the bearer of dispatches from our minister in Russia, which had been transmitted to and forwarded by Mr. Pinkney.

The American vessels in France, kept by the effect of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, were, by the last promise of Bonaparte, to have been restored on the 2d of February. On that day an embargo was laid, which remained on March 7. It was pretended to be in consequence of some Hamburgh vessels being detained in England; but what was that to the U. States? Beside, the English released the Hamburg vessels in a few days.

Bonaparte has suppressed all Dramatic Societies in Holland, as injurious to the interests of the National Theatre.

It was rumoured that Bernadotte's property in France had been seized by order of the Emperor.

The property of the Dey of Algiers and of his subjects, in France, has been put under sequestration.

The Prince of Wales has refused any augmentation of his salary in consequence of his election as Regent.

There has not been one instance of an American vessel bound to or from England, been suffered to pass by a French cruizer. All spoken have been captured.

FROM LISBON.

NEW-YORK, April 11—The ship Grand Sachem, capt. Hitchcock, arrived yesterday morning in 38 days from Lisbon.—Capt. H favoured us with the following information.

The English officers and others at Lisbon, supposed it impossible for any army to storm the lines on the side of the Tagus; yet many apprehended that a large French army might get possession of the heights of Almeida, opposite Lisbon, and command the harbour. It was also the opinion of most people, that the vast expense the English were at, in supporting their large army, navy and transports, together with almost the whole population of Portugal, would induce them to withdraw their army soon. It was likewise stated to me by many officers, that a general battle would soon take place, and it was generally reported, that the French had removed their heavy artillery and baggage from Santarem back to Guarda, that the English also had removed their heavy baggage, provisions, &c. into boats to go down the river, if necessary. It was supposed these preparations on both sides were for an engagement. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon on the first of March reporting, having left the fleet, with reinforcements, from England, off Cape Finnister. A regiment of troops from Gibraltar, and one from England, had arrived some time before. A few days before leaving Lisbon, all the troops and officers off duty had been ordered to the army. Lord Wellington was well spoken of by all persons at Lisbon, except those in the French interest, and of that number a great majority of the lower class of Portuguese undoubtedly are. A merchant of Lisbon had received a letter from Badajoz, dated 24th Feb. giving a particular account of the defeat (by the French besieging that place,) of the Spaniards that was under the command of the late Gen. Romana—They had crossed the Tagus for the purpose of endeavouring to relieve Badajoz, and encamped carelesly, not far from it. The French attacked them in the night, when the guards were small & remiss, and killed 1,500, took 3,500 prisers, and totally dispersed the rest. [This corps was 7,000 Spaniards and Portuguese.] It stated that the Spaniards, altho' surprised, fought well, but that a Portuguese Regiment, except 80 men deserted their colours and fled.

LONDON, March 7.

The Speculator cutter is arrived at Falmouth, after a passage of 7 days, Government, we understand, has received by this conveyance dispatches from Lord Wellington to the 22d ult. The enemy had made some movements, but none of importance; and the respective armies remained in nearly the same positions.—The private letters brought by the Speculator are to the 25th. Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron had arrived safe in the Tagus, and landed the troops. The roads and the country in general were in a state which rendered it not very probable that any important movements would soon take place.

March 10—The report of the select committee on the state of public Commercial credit has been published. We are extremely sorry to see, from this document, the distress of the mercantile, above all, the manufacturing class are great in the extreme. In some places the report states that the greatest manufacturers have been obliged to reduce their work one-third, some one-half, and others altogether! This is a melancholy and frightful picture, and commands the most earnest attention of government and the public. The cause of this alarming distress is attributed to extravagant speculations at the opening of the South American Markets, to the immense importations from European countries, whither we could send nothing in return, and to the interruption of the trade with North-America.

VERY LATE FROM LISBON.

☞ The following summary, from the Boston Centinel of Saturday last, contains an account of the operations of the armies, and the situation of affairs in Portugal, It will be read with interest, as affording the the latest and most authentic intelligence from the seat of ACTUAL war.]—

By capt. Foster who arrived on Thursday from Lisbon, we have interesting accounts from Portugal to the 14th of March. They state that on the 5th of March, Marshal Massena with his army recommenced his retreat from the banks of the Tagus, and reached the river Mondego, (a distance of 60 miles) the 11th. That they were closely followed by the allied army under Lord Wellington, who it was reported, was at Coimbra (on the Mondego about 90 miles from Lisbon) on the 12th. That numbers of French prisoners were daily arriving in Lisbon, 1500 having been made immediately previous to the retreat of Massena; and that on the 1st of March very considerable reinforcements (stated at 10,000) had arrived in Lisbon from Great-Britain, and had marched to join the army and assist in driving the French invading war-dogs from Portugal, and establishing the independence of that kingdom.

Capt Foster did not bring any London papers; and we have only seen one of the 14th March which came inclosed in a letter. The official accounts of the retreat of the French must have been published in preceding papers, as we find in that of the 14th numerous remarks on the events which made the first object of Prince Massena, after the battle of Busacow, was by a rapid march, to plant the imperial eagles on the walls of Lisbon, and drive the English into the Tagus or the sea. This he boasted he would do; and in the attempt he was guilty of so much improvidence, that his whole medical staff, with his sick and wounded, fell into the

hands of his enemy; and neglected measures for the establishment of Magazines to supply his army.

The Moniteur squints at his improvidence, but apologizes for the first and ablest of Napoleon's Lieutenants, by imputting it to the ardency of his desire to overtake the English before they should drown themselves. In this attempt he was completely frustrated by the skill, prudence and foresight of Lord Wellington, commanding an inferior force, of which a great part was Portuguese militia. Massena's next attempt was to pass to the left bank of the Tagus; but in this he was also foiled by the talents of his opponent, assisted by the energies of the British tars; and the far-famed legions of France, led by a host of Marshals, and which had passed the Rhine, the Danube and the Po in triumph, were unable to pass the Tagus, a rivulet compared with those mighty streams. His next scheme was, by a rapid retreat, to induce Lord Wellington to quit his entrenched camp, and attack him at Santarem. But the *russe de guerra* was too shallow not to be seen through. During these attempts the French army experienced great deprivations, their line of communications with Spain being frequently cut off, the supplies of the army precarious, and those obtained being of very bad quality. Inaction, desertion, sickness and death were the consequences, particularly from *diarrhoes* and putrid fevers, occasioned by the bad qualities of the meats consumed without salt: and the Lisbon Gazette states, that of 14,000 cavalry which entered Portugal last summer, only 5,000 were fit for service in the month of February. The retreat of the French, accelerated by the reinforcements they had received, became unavoidable; they took the desolated road by which they advanced towards Lisbon; and the paper adds that their losses in men, horses and equipage, had been immense. This is highly probable from the state of the country through which the retreat was made, and the proximity of the allied army to them in that retreat.

Capt. Foster also informs, that on the 15th of March an official account reached Lisbon, that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville. This fact capt F. was assured was authentic. We had before learnt that of the French corps in Andalusia, the one under Soult had marched for and penetrated into the centre of the Portuguese province of Alentejo; and that Mortier had also advanced into Spanish Estremadura, with his corps. This must have left the French army in Andalusia, not immediately employed in the siege of Cadiz in a reduced state; and it is possible, the expedition from Cadiz which sailed the last of February, and which made a *demonstration* to the southward of that port, had actually sailed to the northward, and disembarking near the mouth of the Guadalquiver, had penetrated to Seville, a distance of about 50 miles from the coast.

NEW STORE.

Joseph Cannon

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a neat assortment of

Spring Goods, Groceries, Queensware &c.

in Water Street, two doors above *Mr. Gilkeson's Ferry*, which he will sell at moderate prices either for cash or country produce, and hopes his attention to business, and endeavours to please, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

*** He has also a few dozen split Straw Bonnets of the newest fashions.

Pittsburgh 25th April, 1811. 3t.

Regimental Orders.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1811.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the Commons, south east of the Town, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the last Monday of the present month, properly armed and equipped for exercise.

The Regiment will be trained and exercised in Companies, on the first Monday of next month, at such hour and place as the Commanding Officers of Companies may order

The Regiment will meet for the purpose of being trained and inspected, on the 13th of next month, on the Commons south esst of the Town.

As a Court to hear Appeals, Captains Osborne and Robinson and Ensign Updegraff, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the house of Major Steward, at the corner of Second and Smithfield Streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 24th of next month; and Captain James Irwin and John Irwin, and Lieut. M'Gunnegle, will preside in the second battalion, and will meet on the same day and hour at the house of Samuel Hubley, in Union Street.

WM WILKINS. Lieut. Col.
141st Reg't Penn. Mil.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.
For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

PROCLAMATION.

Tonsorial Department.

THE Star of Empire sparkles in the West: TIBBETTE the FIRST erects his Standard! Smoothers of the "human face divine," attend! the *Tonsorial System* is established and WE, Emperor and sole Autocrat of the "drooping West," out of our great love place ourselves at the head, and become Protector of the Confederacy of Shavers! The ancienne regime is no more! filth gives way to neatness, and that beauteous vegetable ornament of the nadiral extremity of the human visage, is no longer doom'd to be dragg'd by the roots;

Hinc illae Lachrymae!

No! that monster deracination, with her *bloody* attributes, has flown to the region of the Mohawks—she trembled and skulked from the dazling presence of almighty truth; our *great* and *good* ally, the King of the Poles and Emperor of the East, taking the hint from the irrefutable experiments of the *impressive* and *acute* M de Guillotine, has added a multiplicity of improvements, to the operation of shaving, and we, bred in his school of *steady movements*, mean, in the abundance of our affection for the human race, to spread the benefits of our *great system*, and the reputation of *our* name, through the Western World; together they shall be wafted by the waves of the Ohio and Meschacebe, till these imperial streams commingle with the sea of Mexico! '*Oceano imperium, famam terminet astris.*'*

Ministers of the Strap, attend; We are about to establish the orders and dignities of our corps; to you we offer the arcana of our sublime mystery; faintly enlightened as ye are as yet, we condescend to spread over you the pinions of our protection; lowly bow in humble obedience before the mystic column of party-coloured hue that graces the exterior of our palace portals; no more, as heretofore, presume to officiate in our mysteries, without the necessary insignia of office, and taking out from our ministers proper licenses.

We are merciful, but the *general utility* of our *great system*, will force us to obey the dictates of *eternal justice*; those who object, will be forced into the system; the independency and freedom of the world require it—We claim none as subjects, whom fate has not destined for the honor; we are informed by our committee of vigilance, that whole hordes of barbarous Goths have sacrilegiously dared to profane our rites; these are *cutaneous* eruptions of the *body tonsorial*, easily *brushed* off—we denationalize them; the following decree is in force from this date.

DECREE.

We, Tibbette the First, Emperor and sole Autocrat of the West, Founder of the Tonsorial System, and Protector of the Confederacy of Shavers, understanding and being informed by our council of vigilance (a body ever jealous of the dignity and independence of the strap) that certain

"*fellows*
"*Who having been praised for* bluntness, *do*
"*Affect a cruel* roughness †

have usurped the privilege of our imperial corps of shavers, and like the impious giants of old have, without a single requisite tonsorial, attempted to reach the lofty eminence of our noble self; we, therefore, in the plenitude of our *power*, *resolve*, that these wretches have transgressed the essential articles of true shaving in the following points; viz.

1. True haters of the doctrine of Mahomet, they have a horrible antipathy against ablutions of all kinds, particularly those of the executive members, in shaving, in consequence of which, the injury done to the olfactory nerves of our liege subjects, more than outweighs the favor conferred upon the superfices of the cheeks and chins.

'*Oh, the offence is* rank *! it* smells *to heaven*'‡

2d. Impelled by the demon of cruelty, and bearing develish hostility against mankind, they have been in the daily habit of imposing upon the credulity of society, in using instruments of torture, instead of those smooth, infallible semi-concaves, or trafalgar ne plus ultras (which for the future shall be only known, by having the impress of our royal arms) by this means, subjecting to exquisite pain the good people of the realm.

"*By the kind Gods, 'tis most ignobly done*
"*To* pluck *them by the beard.*"‖

Now, in consequence of these crying sins, we order a select body of our choicest mamelukes to be on the alert, and if any be found repeating the above offences, we decree that, in imitation of the masque of Neptune, they be sentenced to be shaved by each other for the space of one calendar month, and that their insignia and instruments of operation be forthwith burnt, sunk, or put into the *surplus fund*, as the case may be, that they may *feel*

"*How* sharper *than a serpent's tooth it is*
"*To use an* edgeless razor."¶

let the caitiffs tremble at the bare mention of the penalty; the bed of Procrustes was nothing to it—but if they now desist from these illegal practices we will leave them to the *prickings* of their own consciences; this will be sufficient punishment for what they have done; yes

"*Those hairs which they have ravish'd from mens' chins,*
"*Will quicken and accuse them.*"*

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

We, TIBBETTE, &c. like our great brother Joseph Napoleon, have scaled the Apalachian barrier, and under the protecting auspices of our ally the Pole-ish Emperor, bring with us for the benefit of the West, the newest friz and latest cut; where erst the tawny savage with oiled queue, and beard reclining the scattered clumps of his own native prairies, smoked the calumet, or stamped with hideous yell the dance of war; the accomplished youth now inhales the fragrant scent from Tibbette's real Spanish, or "sports the light fantastic toe" in all the fascination of cropt hair and smooth chins; the gloom of ignorance is dispelled! it flies before the dazzling corruscations of our polished semi-concaves, like a soap-bubble before a zephyr—the pains of shaving are no more; when our majesty takes hold of a nose, it seems as if Orpheus himself had left the elysian fields to perform the operation by the magic of his lute; the subject is insensible to every other sensation, but that of the most perfect pleasure, and the perfumes of Arabia breathe their spicy gales through the atmosphere of our chambers of audience.

Lovers of ease and votaries of fashion repair to the head-quarters of our imperial majesty; for the benefit of our followers, he means to keep all descriptions of smooth-cutting, full concaves, semi-concaves, ne plus ultras, trafalgars, plano-convexes, and the full plains; cinnamon, rose, naples, vegetable and castile soap of the first quality, *neat as imported*; wigs of all the genera, and for every age; from the serious elder of sixty, to the prematurely bald pate of the buck of thirty;

— *et molles imitabitur* ligno *capillos.*

Mobilibusque decor naturis *dandus, et annis**

here is every kind, from the majestic full-bottom of a lord chief justice, to the priggish bob-major of a London auctioneer. *In short*, JEREMY TIBBETTE, Emperor of the West, in pursuance of the great system before mentioned, will breathe a vein, wield a razor, pinch a curl, or flirt a powder puff in a style that will charm and delight the western hemisphere.

(*Signed*) *TIBBETTE.*

Concilio manuque. Rex, auto, strotes.

Head-Quarters, in Market Street, next door to the corner of Market and Water Streets.

* *Horace.*

† *Shakespeare.* ‡ *Shakespeare.* ‖ *Shakespeare.* ¶ *Shakespeare.* * *Shakespeare.*

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors,

will find immediate employ, by applying to JOHN LINTON, Taylor, corner of Market and Second Streets, where all orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1811. 7t

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Building Committee for the erection of a Market House in the Diamond of Pittsburgh, from Mechanicks in their various branches, until the 1st of May, ensuing. Those persons wishing to contract, will please to call on either of the members of the said committee, previous to that period, and deliver their proposals

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES ADAMS,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
BOYLE IRWIN,
} *Building Committee.*

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1811.

COOPERS

MAY find employment, and generous wages, by applying at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill

Pittsburgh April 14, 1811.

Taken up by the subscriber, on

the 17th inst. a bright bay MARE, both hind feet white, shod before with steel'd shoes, is a little lame, and has a small bell on. The owner is desired to call, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. GRAHAM, Innkeeper.

Pittsburgh, April 23d, 1811.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N B Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

Notice.

THE partnership between James Griffin & George Harris is this day dissolved—All persons having claims on the said firm are requested to apply to JAMES GRIFFIN for payment.

Pittsburgh April 8, 1811. 3t.

Curb and Building Stones.

WALLACE & BROWN,

HAVE on hand at their quarrie, on Mrs. Addison's place, near the town, a large quantity of the above articles of the best quality. They will sell at the quarrie curb stone, from 8 to 10 cents per foot, and building stones at 33 1-3 cents a pearch. Also a good assortment of flags, all on moderate terms. Apply to John Wallace, in Wood Street, near *Mr. M'Cutloughs*, tavern; where he has on hand a good assortment of Grindstones from 4 feet to 15 inches diameter, all on reasonable terms.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Just Received

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings. in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg Richmond Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for beheving, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks. during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and ought to be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatoryness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mildly without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet ssalutary effects are speedy and permanent. rendering theskin delicatly soft and clear; mproving the complexion and resoring the loom of youth

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovercign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this dseas (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallable remedy for the Itch, over every other are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the rose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food; and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregalar pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

At the Bookstore in Wood-street, have lately been received several copies of the Archives of useful knowledge 1st vol Nos. 1, 2, & 3.—The *Dramatic Censor*, or *Mirror of Taste* 3d vol. No. 1——The Port Folio, 5th vol. Nos. 1 and 2.——And the Eclectic Repertory, or Analytical Review, 1st vol Nos. 1 and 2.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies, and persons wishing to encourage any of these periodical publications are requested to call and insert their names on the subscription list.

The subscribers to the *Port Folio*, who have formerly received their copies by mail will in future be supplied at the Store of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. On hand *(at 25 cents)* a few copies of Paragraphs on Banks, 2d Edition imprved by Erick Bollman, M. D.

Pittsburgh 16th March, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and com plete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1582	500	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and ingood situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 283, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

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JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists.

In addition to their former medicines.

1500 lb.	Glauber Salts
600	do Lampblack
1000	do White Lead
600	do White Turpentine
300	do Flowers of Sulphur
200	do Cream of Tartar
120	do Best Peruvian Barks
200	do Emery
200	do Red Lead
200	do Carolina Pink root
40	do Camphor refined
150	Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200	do Sweet oil
200	do Epsom Salts
100	do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200	do Spirits Turpentine
100	do Oil of Spyke
120	do Seneka oil
170	Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz.	Blackball
300	do Windsor Soap, English
100	do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24	do Churche's Cough Drops
75	do do Anti-bilious Pills
65	do Andersons Pills
24	do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100	do Ching's Lozenges
80	do British oil
30	do Bateman's Drops
35	do Godfrey's Cordial
30	do Stoughton's Bitter
25	do Turlington's Balsam
12	do Patent German Eye Water
40	do Hooper's pills
30	do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs	Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do	Spanish whiting
300 do	Copperas
300 do	Rectifyed Spirits of wine
200 do	Gensang
300 do	Sarsaparilla
150 do	oil of Vitrol
150 do	Gum Guiacum
130 do	Ivory black
100 do	Burgundy pitch
10 Tons	Spanish Brown

N. B. Country Merchants Physicians and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

Just Received

and for sale

by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.